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# Homomorphisms of Differentiable Dynamical Systems (エルゴード理論とその周辺)

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# Homomorphisms of differentiable dynamical systems

By Toshio Niwa

1) In this note we consider the following problems.

Let  $(M, \varphi_t)$  and  $(N, \psi_t)$  be differentiable dynamical systems (D.D.S.). Assume that there exists a homomorphism, i.e. differentiable mapping  $\pi : M \rightarrow N$  such that  $\pi \cdot \varphi_t = \psi_t \cdot \pi$  for all  $t \in \mathbb{R}$ . Under these assumptions, what relations can exist between the structures of  $(M, \varphi_t)$  and  $(N, \psi_t)$ ?

Then we obtain the following results. For the proofs, see [1].

2) Theorem 1. Let  $(M, \varphi_t)$  and  $(N, \psi_t)$  be D.D.S.'s and  $\pi$  be a homomorphism of  $(M, \varphi_t)$  to  $(N, \psi_t)$ .

If  $M$  is compact and the system  $(N, \psi_t)$  is minimal, then  $\pi$  is a surjective mapping of maximal rank, and as a consequent of it,  $M$  is the total space of a locally trivial fibre space over  $N$ , the system  $(\varphi_t)$  preserves the fibres, and the naturally induced system on the base space is isomorphic to  $(N, \psi_t)$ .

Theorem 2. Let  $\pi : T^m \rightarrow N$  be a homomorphism of a quasi-periodic motion  $(T^m, \tau_t)$  to D.D.S.  $(N, \psi_t)$ , and  $r = \text{rank of } \pi$ .

Then  $\pi(T^m)$ , image of  $\pi$  is an  $r$ -dimensional invariant submanifold of  $N$ , which is homeomorphic to an  $r$ -dimensional torus  $T^r$ , and the restricted system of  $(N, \psi_t)$  to  $\pi(T^m) \subset N$ ,  $(\pi(T^m), \psi_t|_{\pi(T^m)})$  is  $C^0$ -isomorphic to some quasi-periodic motion  $(T^r, \tilde{\tau}_t)$ , i.e. there exists a homeomorphism  $h$  of  $T^r$  to  $\pi(T^m)$  such that

$$h \cdot \tilde{\tau}_t = \psi_t|_{\pi(T^m)} \cdot h \quad \text{for all } t.$$

Here  $(T^m, \tau_t)$  is called a quasi-periodic motion, when

$T^m = \{ (x^1, x^2, \dots, x^n) : x^i \in \mathbb{R} \pmod{1}, i=1, 2, \dots, n \}$ , and

$\tau_t : (x^1, \dots, x^n) \mapsto (x^1 + \omega^1 t, \dots, x^n + \omega^n t) \pmod{1}$ , where  $\omega^1, \dots, \omega^n$  are rationally independent.

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